

# San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN,

"Prove All Things; Hold Fast that which is Good."

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XIII.

SAN MARCOS, HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1884.

NO. 37.

## Free Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ISAAC H. JULIAN.  
To whom all Letters should be Addressed.  
OFFICE—North Side of Plaza.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
One year, in advance, \$2.00  
Six months, " " 1.00  
Three months, " " .50  
The above rates include the prepayment of postage by us. Samples sent free. Single copies 5 cents.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Fifty cents per square for each additional insertion. A square is the space of one inch. Fractional squares will be counted as full squares. Advertisements for three months or more will be charged at the following rates:

No. of Squares.	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr.
One square.....	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$12.00
Two squares.....	8.00	12.00	20.00
Three squares.....	10.00	15.00	25.00
One-fourth column	15.00	25.00	40.00
One-half column.....	25.00	40.00	60.00
One column.....	40.00	65.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements allowed the privilege of quarterly change.  
Business Cards, one inch or less, one year, \$2.  
Cards in Business Directory, one year, \$2.

Local and business notices will be charged ten cents per line each insertion.  
Advertisements for Schools, Churches and Benevolent Societies, half rates.  
Marriage and Obituary Notices, of over ten lines, charged as advertisements.

Calls upon candidates, their replies and their circulars, (if at all admissible into our columns), will be charged as advertisements.

A cross mark upon the paper indicates that the time for which the subscription was paid has expired.

All advertisements and subscriptions due in advance.  
Our terms for announcing candidates are: \$10 for state and district offices, \$5 for county offices, and \$2.50 for precinct and municipal. Terms, cash.

Any of our friends would do us a special favor by giving us the names of any persons within their knowledge who would be likely to subscribe for the Free Press, so that we may send specimen copies to such persons.

All communications for the Free Press should be sent in on Monday to ensure insertion the same week, and all advertisements and business notices not later than Wednesday noon.

Positively no communication published unless the writer's real name accompanies it, not for publication unless desired; but for our own benefit and protection.

STAMP TAKEN.—Persons who desire to subscribe for the Free Press for three months can send 50 cents in postage stamps enclosed in a letter. We can use them.

## GENERAL DIRECTORY.

### OFFICIAL.

COUNTY CLERK—ST. DISTRICT:

Hon. James F. Miller, of Gonzales County.

ASSASSIN—ST. DISTRICT:

Hon. Geo. Pfeiffer, of Comal Co.

ST. DISTRICT:

Hon. J. N. Stagner, of Caldwell Co.

ST. DISTRICT:

Hon. L. W. Moore, of Bexar Co., LaGrange.

Hon. J. B. Bigham, Attorney, Austin Co.

ST. DISTRICT:

Hon. J. K. Koon, Judge County Court.

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### BANKERS.

E. D. J. L. GREEN, Southeast Corner Plaza, at Malone's old stand.

D. A. GLOVER, North side Plaza.

### LAWYERS.

W. WOOD & FORD, Wood's New Building Upstairs.

O. T. BROWN, Office in Mitchell Building, upstairs.

FISHER & ROSE, Office in Wood's New Building upstairs.

### NOTARY PUBLIC & G. L. AGT.

I. H. JULIAN, Judge Wood's New Building, Upstairs.

### PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

D. R. E. DE STIEGER, office at Reynolds & Daniel's Drugstore.

D. R. WOODS & BULLERSON, Office at Reynolds & Daniel's Drugstore.

D. R. W. MYERS, Office at Fromme's Drugstore, Southeast Corner Plaza.

### DENTISTS.

D. R. J. H. COMBS, Judge Wood's New Building, upstairs.

D. R. N. B. McLEAN, Office in Judge Wood's Building, with Dr. Combs.

### DRUGGISTS.

R. FROMME, South side Plaza.

R. REYNOLDS & DANIEL, North side Plaza.

### DRY GOODS.

GREEN & PRICE, at Malone's old stand, Southeast Corner Plaza.

### DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Mitchell Building, North side Plaza.

J. DAILEY, West Side of Main Plaza.

DAILEY & BRO., Southwest Corner Plaza.

E. L. IGLEHART, East side of Plaza, Opposite Court House.

### BOOTS & SHOES.

J. B. HANKLA, Manufacturer and Dealer, North side Plaza.

G. ERH. LAUMEN, East side Plaza.

### WHOLESALE GROCER.

M. MARTIN HINZIE, Southeast Corner Plaza.

### GROCERIES.

TAYLOR & BRO., East Side Public Square.

J. SWASEY, South side Plaza.

### GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

G. W. DONALSON & CO., North side Plaza.

### FURNITURE.

J. WARD, East side Plaza.

J. W. NANCE, near Southeast Corner of Public Square.

### WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.

W. H. ROBBINS, North side Plaza.

### CARPENTER & BUILDER.

J. F. PATE, residence near the Corral Institute.

### STOVES & TINWARE.

THEODORE HERRING, East side public square, next door to post-office.

M. MARTIN HINZIE, Southeast Cor. Plaza.

### SADDLES & HARNESS.

G. W. JONES & CO., East Side Plaza at Iglehart's Store.

C. S. COCK, Southwest Corner Plaza.

### LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

B. BALES & SON, San Antonio Street.

### MEAT MARKET.

S. L. TOWNSEND, Southwest Plaza.

### BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.

F. RITZ LANGE South side Plaza.

## RECOMPENSE.

When life's pilgrimage is over and its cares and troubles end, Ere we enter the dark valley whither all our footsteps tend, How 'twill cheer those solemn moments if we feel that this is true, That the world is some way better for our having traveled through; Some of its sorrows lessened, some of its darkness turned to day, Some of its thorns uprooted, some of its burdens rolled away.

Then as memories of other years come surging o'er the soul, And on the record of the past we read, as on a living scroll, The words that we have spoken and the deeds that we have done, Though no earthly praise was given, no earthly honors won, The good seed we have scattered, though but little, in His name, Will be garnered in a harvest of heavenly acclaim.

As our day draws near its closing and the gloomy shadows fall, Than men's praises and earth's treasures, far more precious than they all, Will the thought be that the Master, our Redeemer, waiting stands With a "well done" on his lips and a crown within his hands; Then the broad cast on the waters will return a thousand-fold, In the bliss of life eternal, in the joys that are unalloyed.

—J. A. Maynard.

## "Gone to Texas."

[From the Fall Mail Gazette.]

In the good old days when vigilance committees as yet were not, and the reign of law, other than lynch law, stopped short abruptly at the original frontier by the Sabine river, it was the custom for defaulting bankrupts in the northeastern cities to write upon their shutters on the morning of their departure from the neighborhood their two truest creditors the simple legend "Gone to Texas," which, being interpreted, "Gone to Texas." That brief intimation was held sufficient to indicate that the bankrupt had removed himself altogether from the restricted sphere of American civilization. Mr. Tom Hughes, however, has chosen to rehabilitate this time dishonored phrase by giving it a quite new significance as the title of his selected letters from his Texan nephews. The story he has to tell us is a short and not very stirring one; but as a singularly unaffected and open narrative of pioneer life in the far Southwest it is not without interest to the thousands of English families who are anxiously asking themselves at the present moment, what are we to do with our spare boys? Indeed, Mr. Hughes enters into domestic details so frankly and unreservedly that one hardly likes to follow him in print into such open disclosures of the things most men seek to conceal so carefully. It is impossible not to admire the manliness of his simple story; but it is impossible also not to feel a little modesty in reproducing it.

A few years since a brother of Mr. Hughes had been forced by serious losses to break up his establishment and take to a very small suburban house, where he and his boys had to do everything for themselves, including cooking. The eldest son got a clerkship in the Aylesbury Dairy company; and here, though his salary was small, he managed in eighteen months to save £130. That fact really forms the key-note of Mr. Hughes' book, which consists of letters from the three brothers in their southern farm, and any parent who feels moved by the fair success of these English lads in Texas to send off his young scapegrace to the same hospitable region had better first consider whether the scapegrace in question is at all likely to save £130 in three half years out of a small salary. If he is, then by all means—keep him at home, and let him save it. "Willy," however, as the book calls him, thought otherwise, and not perhaps wisely for his own tastes. He determined to try his luck in Texas. So he went out to New York as a steerage passenger, prospected about at several ranches along the Rio Grande district, "twenty miles from anywhere," and finally settled down as a landed proprietor on his own account, in open defiance of Mr. George and the Democratic Federation.

Soon Cousin Tim, a city clerk, was also bitten with a desire for life in Texas, and went out to join Willy, taking with him some Oxfordshire sheep. The lads settled down readily to ranch ways, guided the plow with their own hands, and learned the Texan dialect with such singular rapidity that their vocabulary becomes occasionally unintelligible to effete British journalism at an early stage of the proceedings. They discourse fluently about being "headed by a Greaser," doing a "5-cent business," and "coming in bully," as though in the manner born. Willy excuses the profuse profanity of the Texas cattlemen on the ground that as the people are "so glad to see you they sort of emphasize a bit." Living in a one-room shanty with a lean-to, the pair got on comfortably enough, in spite of northern and other local plagues, and were by-and-by joined by the youngest brother, the doctor, so called from his love of natural science. Last of all, Chico, the middle lad of the three, decided two years later to give up his hopes of fame at Mr. Watts' studio, and go

into partnership with Willy and the doctor. Their letters set before us a very vivid picture of the struggles and difficulties of young ranchmen. For some years yet, Mr. Hughes says, the brothers will have "to put in all their time on the ranch," but they don't mean for all that to abandon their own tastes and fancies. Willy still sticks at spare moments to his fiddle; Chico to his palette, the doctor to his science. "They believe that whatever is really essential to the life of a cultivated gentleman may be had in due time on a Texas farm." That, of course, is Mr. Hughes' prime article of faith, the one which he has tried to put into practice on the large scale at Rugby, Tenn. And no doubt in principle he is quite right. Culture is something internal and indefeasible—a thing so implicitly bound up in the very fiber of a man's moral and intellectual nature that it follows him through all changes and varieties of mere external comfort and appliances. A cultivated gentleman can not take his civilization with him to a desert island, but he can not help taking his culture. Still, the danger is that this doctrine may be misinterpreted. Young men who have not and never could have any grain of culture themselves will probably be sent out largely on the strength of Mr. Hughes' implied recommendation, to lounge about the miserable saloons of San Antonio and Austin. We fear there will be a great exodus of ne'er-do-wells to Texas during the next three years; how large a proportion of the gentleman emigrants, we wonder, could ever have saved money like Willy, painted pictures like Chico, or taken Westminster scholarships like the doctor? Young men ought to make sure before they set out whether the Texas to which they wish to emigrate is Captain Myne Reid's imaginary hunting-ground or Mr. Hughes' sober land of realistic shanties and laborious sheep-farming.

"G. T. T.—Gone to Texas. Letters from our Boys." Edited by Thomas Hughes. (London: Macmillan. 1884.)

## The Candidates Notified—Their Speeches in Reply.

On the 29th ult., the committee on notification of the Democratic candidates for the third Vice-President attended with duty. They met Gov. Cleveland on that day at his residence in Albany and Mr. Hendricks the next day at Stratford, Col. Vilas, president of the late Chicago convention, addressed each in an appropriate manner. We give below the replies of the candidates:

GOV. CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Your formal announcement does not, of course, convey to me the first information of the result of the convention lately held by the Democracy of the nation, and yet when, as I listen to your message, I see about me representatives from all parts of the land of the great party which, claiming to be the party of the people, asks them to intrust to it the administration of their Government, and when I consider under the influence of the stern reality which the present surroundings create, that I have been chosen to represent the plans, purposes and the policy of the Democratic party, I am profoundly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion and by the responsibility of my position. Though I gratefully appreciate it, I do not, at this moment, congratulate myself upon the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, because my mind is full of an anxious desire to perform well the part which has been assigned to me. Nor do I, at this moment, forget that the rights and interests of more than fifty millions of my fellow citizens are involved in our efforts to gain Democratic supremacy.

This reflection presents to my mind the consideration which more than all others gives to the action of my party in convention assembled its most sober and serious aspect. I accept the suggestion that in this candidacy I will represent the right of the people to choose their own rulers, that right that is above all that lies beneath all. If they are denied the right to choose their own officers according to their own judgment what shall become of the rights of the people at all? What shall become of free Government? If the people select not their officers how shall they control the laws, their administration and their execution? So that in suggesting that right of the people, as you have suggested, a great honor has devolved upon me by the confidence of the convention. As soon as it may be convenient and possible to do so, I will address you more formally in respect to the letter you have given me. I thank you, gentlemen.

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merely to gain a partisan advantage, but pledged to give to those who trust us the utmost benefits of an honest administration of national affairs. No higher purpose or motive can stimulate us to supreme effort or urge us to continuous and earnest labor and effective party organization. Let us not fail in this and we may confidently hope to reap the full reward of patriotic services well performed. I have thus called to mind some simple truths, and trite though they are, it seems to me we do well to dwell upon them at this time. I shall soon, I hope, signify in the usual formal manner my acceptance of the nomination which has been tendered to me. In the meantime I gladly greet you all as co-workers in a noble cause.

## MR. HENDRICKS REPLIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I can not realize that a man should ever stand in the presence of a committee representing a more august body of men than that which you represent. In the language of another, the convention was large in numbers, august in culture and patriotic in sentiments, and may I not add to that, because of the power and the greatness, and the virtues of the party it represented. It was itself in every respect a very great convention. (Applause.) The delegates came from all the States and Territories, and I believe, too, from the District of Columbia. (Applause.) They came clothed with authority to express judgment and opinion upon all these questions which are not settled by constitutional law, for the purpose of passing upon those questions and select a ticket for the people. That Convention assembled, they decided upon the principles that they would adopt as a platform; they selected the candidates that they would propose to the party for their support, and that Convention's work was done.

I have not reached the period when it is proper for me to consider the strength and force of the statements made in the platform. It is enough for me to know that it comes at your hands from that convention, addressed to my patriotism and devotion to the Democratic party. (Applause.) That I appreciate the honor that is done me I need not question, but at the same time that I accept the honor from you and from the convention I feel that the duties and responsibilities of the office rest upon me. Also I know that sometimes it is understood that this particular office, that of Vice President, does not involve much responsibility, and as a general thing that is so, but sometimes it comes to represent very great responsibilities, and it may be so in the near future, for at this time the Senate of the United States stands almost equally divided between the two great parties, and it may be that these two great parties shall so exactly differ that the Vice President of the United States shall have to decide upon questions of law by the exercise of the casting of a vote. (Applause.) The responsibility would then become very great. It would not then be the responsibility of representing a State or a District. It would be the responsibility of representing the whole country, and the obligation would be to the judgment of the whole country, and that vote when thus cast would be in obedience to the just expectations and requirements of the people of the United States.

It might be, gentlemen, that upon another occasion great responsibility would attach to this office. It might occur that under circumstances of some difficulty, I don't think it will be the next election, but it may occur under circumstances of some difficulty, the President of the Senate will have to take his part in the counting of the electoral vote, and allow me to say that duty is not to be discharged in obedience to any set of men or any party, but in obedience to a higher authority. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, you have referred to the fact that I am honored by this nomination in a very special degree. I accept the suggestion that in this candidacy I will represent the right of the people to choose their own rulers, that right that is above all that lies beneath all. If they are denied the right to choose their own officers according to their own judgment what shall become of the rights of the people at all? What shall become of free Government? If the people select not their officers how shall they control the laws, their administration and their execution? So that in suggesting that right of the people, as you have suggested, a great honor has devolved upon me by the confidence of the convention. As soon as it may be convenient and possible to do so, I will address you more formally in respect to the letter you have given me. I thank you, gentlemen.

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## ST. JOHN.

He Demonstrates How John A. Logan's Black Laws Affected Him.

St. John, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, made a speech at Fort Jervis, N. Y., last week. A special says: The St. John Circuit of Temperance Camps was opened here on Tuesday last in the Methodist Church. The first speaker was ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, the Prohibitionist nominee for President. In the afternoon he addressed a large audience, which had assembled in a heavy rain storm, on the evils of licensing and the enormity of the crimes that had cursed our Nation through the liquor traffic. In the evening a larger audience assembled, and Governor St. John spoke of the political aspect of the question, and arraigned the Republican party for the misrule that has characterized its work for the past twenty years. We quote his words:

"I have been a Republican all my life up to the 4th of last month, for I have never lost an opportunity to say or do a good deed for this great cause of prohibition. When the Republican party met at Chicago to select candidates for President and Vice President last month, they were waited upon by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a band of brave women having at heart the advancement of the race, and the Republican party failed to take any recognition of them. The day after the nominations were made I told my wife I would never again vote the Republican ticket, and all my exertions would be for this grand cause of prohibition. Neither party dared to take up this great issue for fear of losing the whiskey vote. Shame, shame on our political parties. I used to lay awake nights, when I lived in the border towns, and was a Republican, hating Democrats and Democratic principles. Since the 4th of last month I have made up my mind that Republican whiskey is as bad as Democratic whiskey, if not worse. The Republican party is false to all the teachings advanced and inculcated when that grand old party went into power.

"There was a law once in force in Illinois to the effect that any person caught in the act of giving aid or assistance to any colored man, woman or child should be arrested, and upon proof of the charge, should be thrown into prison for two years. I was practicing law at that time in an Illinois town, where a little colored lad came to my house and said: 'Please mister, won't you give me something to eat? I haven't had anything to eat in two days.' I called my wife and told her to get the boy a big slice of bread, butter it all over, and get some meat. 'Would it not be better,' she said, 'to have the boy come in the house, as everybody seems to be watching us.' I said, 'No, I want this people to see that I am not afraid to give and sustain any of God's poor unfortunate.' The Grand Jury was in session at the time, and an indictment was soon found against me for giving sustenance to a negro. I was accordingly arrested and brought before the Court, and pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated in open court that I would do so again, and whenever I found the laws of man interfering with the laws of God I would violate the human law every time. The testimony given had the desired effect, and the Court announced to the packed Court-house that he found the prisoner at the bar 'not guilty of the charge,' and I was set free. The man who was the prime mover and factor in this bill was none other than John A. Logan, the nominee for Vice President of the Republican party.

"One sixth of our people govern the other five-sixths, if this one-sixth be corrupt and intemperate, the five-sixths will not be long in getting so too. After the Yorktown celebration a bill was sent in by the Republicans for \$6,000 for wines and whiskeys used on that occasion. At the Star route trial one of the jurors came into the court room and fell senseless at the feet of the Judge, grossly intoxicated. But this is not all; under Republican misrule we have been insulted and mortified by the drunken corteges that accompanied the remains of our martyred Garfield to their last resting place."

Governor St. John was listened to with the greatest respect and he has created a furore here that will be felt in the coming election. The Daily Union, Republican, edited by Postmaster St. John, comes out with a communication calling the prohibition meetings "side shows for the Democracy." The meetings are each day being attended by increasing numbers, and much enthusiasm is being manifested.

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## Well Met.

Buffalo Times. "There," she said, as she raised a window in a Pullman car the other day, "now I can breathe. The air in this car is stifling. Why don't they have better ventilation? If I could not sit next an open window I believe I should die."

Presently a slender female sitting directly back leaned over and asked her if she wouldn't just as leave close that window now, as the draught was more than she could stand.

"No, madam, I shall not close this window, I could not live with it down. I was just thinking how delightful it was with it open, now you want it shut, but I shall not shut it; so there."

"Then you are a selfish thing, and I shall have to change my seat." Just then a gentleman sitting close by leaned over and said: "Ladies, that window being raised makes no difference, as this car has double windows, and not one breath of air can possibly get through the one that is still down."

Then the one that had raised the window turned to the other, and, with a crushed look on her face, said: "Madam, I beg your pardon, but I think two fools have met at last."

## Giving Women a Chance.

The famous University of Oxford has now followed the example of Cambridge, London and other great English universities in permitting women to secure the advantages of the highest education. They are not yet allowed the same prizes as the male students, but this will doubtless come in time. In this vital matter of the higher culture of women, the English universities are far ahead of Harvard, Yale or Columbia in this country, which is a humiliating confession for an American to make. The Methodist conference that met in New York recently decided by a vast majority not to license women to preach or exhort. They may minister to the sick and suffering, but they must not occupy the pulpit. It will be remembered that the government of the Methodist denomination is confined to the ministers, the laity having nothing to say in regard to church affairs. A conference of ministers ought to be unselfish, just, and public-spirited; but practically the Methodist conference is a trades union of pastors. In action they are just as unfair and selfish as are the doctors, or